

# CHAPMAN GOES.

## Farewell Meeting at the Central Union.

### OUTLOOK FOR TEMPERANCE HERE

#### A Strong Sermon Preached at Y. M. C. A. Rooms During Sunday Afternoon.

The Central Union church was filled to its largest capacity last night with those who came to attend the farewell services of Dr. E. S. Chapman. The pulpit and choir rail were decorated with flowers and greens and the ministers of the various churches were upon the platform with Dr. Chapman.

The meeting was opened with a reading from the fourth chapter of Proverbs by Major Wood of the Salvation Army, followed by an anthem by the choir, Rev. Otis singing the solo part. Rev. A. E. Cory offered the opening prayer and Rev. Mr. Pearson of the Methodist church and Rev. Mr. Kincaid of Central Union church made short addresses, thanking Dr. Chapman for his work in Honolulu and predicting great results from the seeds sown by him in this city. Miss Rice followed with a sacred solo and a collection was taken up for the purpose of helping to pay Dr. Chapman's expenses while here. Something like \$100 was contributed.

In his address Dr. Chapman thanked the people of all the churches who had been so hospitable to him and expressed himself as glad of having had the opportunity of laboring with them. He said that he did not come to Honolulu for the purpose of carrying on the war, but that he felt that he could not refrain from making some effort when he was so cordially invited and when he realized the need of temperance work in this city. He also stated that he had been invited to come here to inaugurate a temperance movement some time ago, but that Mr. Francis Murphy and the two ladies who followed him had come into Honolulu unexpectedly and had begun the work.

"I am not here," said he, "to press upon you something that you do not want, and I have not forced the Anti-Saloon League upon you. I want to be careful in the temperance work, but it is my policy to press upon you that you do not want."

The desire of the people for an organization against the saloon was expressed to me and I have therefore taken the steps that I have, and you now have an anti-saloon league, which I pray that God will bless and that it may grow into a great power against the infernal traffic that is bringing ruin to your very doors."

Dr. Chapman then explained the workings of the league and its business details. He said that its object was to stand against the saloon in an organized fight for saloon-suppression and to secure the enactment and enforcement of such laws as would tend towards the extinction of the liquor traffic. In a bitter denunciation of the liquor forces, which he said were organized in formidable opposition to the peace of the home and the morals of the people, Dr. Chapman said that the liquor traffic was unconstitutional, being opposed directly to the six objects of the United States Constitution as stated in the preamble: "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." He declared that there is nothing more important to any one of these objects than the legalized sale of liquor, and at some points made his argument clear. In speaking of the object "to provide for the common defense," Dr. Chapman made mention of the drunken sailors and soldiers that are to be found in every seaport town and cried, "Shame upon you, Honolulu! Shame upon you that drunken men in the uniform of the United States should reel through your streets, made drunk by liquor, the sale of which you allow by law!"

The subject of temperance legislation before the Territorial Legislature was touched upon also. He said that the people from foreign shores owed it to the native Hawaiians to protect them from the infernal curse imported from other shores, and that the Hawaiians themselves wanted to be freed from the fetters that had been bound about their wrists. He believed, he said, that if the temperance legislation now pending should not be passed, it would be through no fault of the Hawaiian legislators, and the blame would be wholly upon the shoulders of the white legislators. Following this up he said that there are now allied forces of the saloon traffic on Hawaiian shores sent here to combat the temperance movement; that they were in attendance at the time he was speaking and listening to his words; that they were keeping track of what he said and that they had hundreds of thousands of dollars with which to fight the movement for decency and right morals; that they would not hesi-

tate to use any means to further their infernal plans, and that their money would go towards corrupting legislators; that they would establish a saloon wherever they could find patronage for it in Honolulu, unless the people rise in indignation and call quits. "And are you going to sit," said he, "like so many cowardly, contemptible puppies, and let them bind you in the fetters, or are you going to rise up as one man and say that it must stop?"

At the close of the meeting Dr. Chapman caused contribution cards to be passed among the audience and asked those who felt inclined to pledge themselves for a stated sum towards the anti-saloon league recently organized. "I once knew a Dutchman," said he, "He was one of my congregation, and after listening to one of my sermons he went down into his pocket and took out a liberal contribution. As he put it on the plate he said: 'I always like to give, ven I gits at all, so much dat it makes me say ouch!' Now, my friends, that is what you want to do—give so much that it will make you say 'ouch.' I have been saying 'ouch' every day for years, and I don't feel that I am doing my duty unless I am doing enough to make me say 'ouch.'"

The subscriptions were liberal, though the exact amount subscribed could not be ascertained last night. There were a number of cash contributions to this fund, and after the hymn and benediction many from different churches crowded about Dr. Chapman to bid him farewell. He will leave by the Sonoma on Tuesday.

## KAMAAINA HERE.

### Rev. Mr. Gulick Tells of Travel Over Globe.

#### HIS OPINION OF CHINA'S FATE

##### Difficulties of Doing Protestant Missionary Work in Kingdom of Spain.

THOMAS L. GULICK, formerly pastor of the Foreign church at Paia, Maui, and now returning to his home in Devon, Pa., from a three years' trip around the world, is at present staying in the city, the guest of his brother, Rev. O. H. Gulick. It is said that missionaries are the greatest travelers in the world and this is true of Mr. Gulick, for he has visited most of the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa and has been in the coldest climes of the North within the past two years.

His stay in China was brief, being confined chiefly to Hongkong and Shanghai. Speaking of his impressions of the status of affairs in the Chinese Empire, Mr. Gulick says:

"What will be the definite political outcome in China I have no way of telling, but have sanguine hopes that its future will not be disrupted by the experiences of the past year. From all I saw and heard I believe that China is going to be opened up to civilization influences. Of that I feel certain. Whether or not the Empire will be divided amongst the powers, or there is to be reestablishment of better government, I do not know. I hope for the latter."

"I had a very pleasing impression of affairs in Japan. The new Japan is a great advance on the old. There are evils connected with the new, of course, but they are minor as compared to the great influences now at work for good. The liberal laws and the tolerance of all religions has given the Empire a great impetus, and now the Buddhists are rivaling the Christians in works of benevolence in a way they have never done before."

"Christian ideas are permeating the community in many ways. The native Christians are gradually obtaining political influence. The speaker of the House of Representatives is a Christian, and though the Christians are only a small part of the population, yet they are filling official positions rapidly. In fact, in places of trust and power they preponderate. The Government is very liberal in its attitude toward Christians. It has been decreed that Shinto is not a religion, but merely a society for the preservation of antiquities and for the honoring of the Mikado, or what he represents."

"There were many things which took me by surprise and one of these was the size of the temples, some of which were massive and handsome structures. Most everything they have is small; there are little steamers, little railroad cars in which it is difficult to stand, little carriages—in fact, almost everything that is little. Bigger stones, however, than those which I saw in the castle walls at Osaka I have never seen, even at Baalbek, Syria. Some of the gigantic blocks were 45 feet long and 17 feet high, and it is a mystery to me how these small people ever lifted them into position. The castle was built in the sixteenth century, a century that was everywhere remarkable for a great amount of building on a massive scale."

Mr. Gulick was for many years a missionary in Spain and a brother is at present in charge of a Spanish school, now located at Biarritz, the famous watering resort of the French Coast, near the Pyrenees. When the war between Spain and the United States broke out the school was removed from San Sebastiano, Spain, across the border. This was considered on account of the intense feeling toward things American. Every Spanish girl in the school went across the border with the approval of their parents, indicating that they had entire confidence in the school and its instructors. Mrs. Gulick is now in the United States endeavoring to secure funds to start a school in Madrid. The girls receive higher and better education than ever before in the kingdom, and although there is opposition from Catholic sources, yet the schools are not molested at present.

In the early 80's when the American Missionary Board was located at Saragossa, an attempt was made to assassinate Thomas L. Gulick. This was during the period when the Protestant converts were being persecuted. Mr. Gulick one evening set out to visit a persecuted family where men had shot at its members and smashed the doors and windows of their cottage. Mr. Gulick went down to comfort them and to report to the Governor what had happened because he had strenuously denied anything of the kind had occurred.

"The priest said if these things were reported," remarked Mr. Gulick yesterday, "they would get into trouble and they decided to kill us. We had to walk a mile through the woods at night. As

we afterwards learned, men were posted in the forest behind trees to shoot us. We, however, got lost in the underbrush and worked our way through by a roundabout route and so missed being ambushed. When we came to the little railroad station some of this party followed us and hid behind a stone wall about seven yards from where we stood in the bright moonlight. Suddenly a bullet whizzed within an inch of my left eye, followed by a second one on the other side, neither striking me. As we turned about we were greeted by the discharge of two shotguns and heard the buckshot strike the sides of the railroad car which we were about to enter. I cannot account for our being missed except they shot too high, as we counted seventy-five buckshot in the side of the car the next day."

Mr. Gulick is accompanied by his wife, both of whom were with Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Alexander of Oakland on their tour of the globe for the past three years, and are now returning to their home in Devon, Pa., seventeen miles out of Philadelphia, where Mr. Gulick is superintendent and chaplain of the Presbyterian hospital.

## BERGER'S BAND.

### How Old Donau Aided in Its Origin.

#### THE NEW DONAU MAY SEE IT DIE

##### Legislative Plan to Wipe Out a Great Tourist Attraction.

It was the old Austrian man-of-war Donau that witnessed the birth of the Hawaiian band and the new Austrian training ship of the same name which may be in at its death. The band is threatened now by some of the country members of the Legislature, who don't want to vote \$42,324 to pay Kappelmeister Berger and his musicians. They say the other islands get no benefit from the band and they don't want to support it for the pleasure of Honolulu alone.

Mr. Berger was questioned yesterday concerning the proposed movement to put the band out of existence. He grew reminiscent when the old days of the band were recalled.

"The inception of the band came," said he, "when the old Austrian warship Donau came into the port of Honolulu disabled. That was in the year 1889. She was here three or four months and the ship's band often came ashore to play for the King and the populace. Honolulu wanted a band of its own. A musician named Northcott, from a travelling theatrical company which came to Honolulu, was engaged to organize a band from amongst the natives. He did not remain here long. He was succeeded by an American named Medina, but Medina's career was short, too. Then a request, during the reign of Kamehameha IV., was sent to the Prussian Minister of War to send a past bandmaster of the Prussian army. In consequence of that call, I was sent by the Prussian Government, arrived here on June 2, 1892, and have been at the head of the band ever since. The first official function at which I played was on June 11, 1892—Kamehameha Day. That same year the King died and was succeeded by Lunalilo. One of the first things Lunalilo did was to make a tour of the Islands, and he took the band along with him. We were away for over a month. The band became the rage, and during the reign of Kalakaua the various Legislatures appropriated plenty of money for its maintenance. Outside of salaries and incidental, traveling expenses were allowed us. We had \$25 a month, and now receive only \$150 a month and no traveling expenses."

"King Kalakaua gave the band much attention and favored the instruction of the native musicians on every occasion. Lunalilo continued this policy. It is essentially a band for the natives, composed mainly of Hawaiians, and as the Territorial Legislature is now constituted, I should think they would be glad to favor its continuance. It is their policy to have the band play on the other islands. If they want the band, let them pass the appropriation bill which includes sufficient money to carry the band around the Islands three times a year. There are at present playing in the band Hawaiians who received my first instructions. One has been in the band longer than I have. The band has become a part of their existence, and, I believe, even of that of all the kamaeinas, and should it become paid I feel certain that the entire Territory would regret the action."

Captain Berger was considerably incensed over an editorial in a Sunday newspaper charging him with having changed the hour of his Verdi concert on Friday evening from 7:30 to 6:30 o'clock in deference to the wishes of the Hawaiian Hotel manager and those who wanted to hear both Berger's concert and the Trebelli concert later in the evening at the Opera House. Captain Berger states that he obtained permission from the Governor to have the concert one hour earlier in answer to a request of the band boys, who had been invited to attend the concert. Friday evening is their holiday, and they are not supposed to do any playing on that day except upon special occasions. The Verdi concert was a complimentary one. The concert was in the nature of an education to the band boys, and they were all at the Opera House.

It is generally understood, however, that the movement to strike out the band item in the appropriation bill will prove unsuccessful, as there are prominent Senate members from Oahu who would strongly oppose such action. Senator Liliuokalani, the strongest Senator of the Independent party, is known to be in favor of continuing the band, and his influence would be sufficient, if exercised, to stem the tide of opposition.

A prominent business man of Honolulu, who has lived in Hilo, and knows something of the temper of the people on this matter, states that if the people of the other Islands could listen to the band at stated times during the year, their opposition would be overcome.

"What demands to the credit of the capital, redounds to the credit of the Territory, as well," he said. "It is not alone for Honolulu that the band is continued, but for the great number of tourists and others who come to Honolulu for recreation and sightseeing. The band is one of the famous institutions of the country, and has successfully passed through the political changes of the last thirty years without being assailed in any way. It was organized during the days of the monarchy, fostered by Kalakaua and Liliuokalani, continued through the Provisional Government and the Republic, and at last praises the Stars and Stripes with martial music. It is an organization composed mainly of Hawaiians, and I should regret that the Legis-

## DEATH OF MISS NAWAHI.

### The Kahuu brought the news of the death of Miss Kalei Nawahi, which took place at Hilo last Thursday after a lingering illness. The deceased, who was only twenty-two years of age, was an adopted daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Nawahi. The young lady was educated at St. Andrew's Priory and was a credit to that institution. She was also a very good musician and frequently officiated at the organ at St. Andrew's cathedral, especially during the Lenten seasons. Last evening, out of respect to her memory, Wray Taylor played the Chopin funeral march at the end of the service at St. Andrew's. Her many friends will regret to hear of her death at such an early age.

## A HEAVY SALE OF PIONEER STOCK

### Broker Armitage Adds Largely to His Recent Purchases

#### The Outlook

A sale of 643 shares of the Pioneer Mill Company stock was recorded on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange Saturday, Robert Shingle selling to Harry Armitage. The price was 117 1/2 per share, the total amount being \$75,523.50. Broker Armitage has been a heavy buyer of Pioneer Mill shares in the past two weeks. The annual meeting of the company will be held this month and it is rumored that in the neighborhood of \$500,000 will be required for improvements on the property. This money will be raised for the increase in the capitalization for the amount intended for improvements. The present capitalization is \$2,250,000 and first mortgage bonds have been floated to the amount of \$500,000. It is also stated that Pioneer Mill is not likely to pay any dividends this year.

## VICIOUS ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN

### Muleitner Receives Severe Injuries While Making an Arrest.

Policeman Charles Muleitner was the victim of an unwarranted assault about 7:15 o'clock last evening, from the results of which he is now suffering with a fractured jaw and broken nose. About 7 o'clock Mounted Policeman Aubrey telephoned to the police station for the patrol wagon to assist him in removing a drunken man from the vicinity of the United States coast station.

Policeman Muleitner was detailed to go with the wagon and when returning with Aubrey and his prisoner, they noticed a crowd gathered on the corner of Queen and Punchbowl streets, and it was evident that a fight was in progress. David Kauakupieha seemed to be the chief disturber and he was promptly placed in the wagon.

As Muleitner attempted to make another arrest he was warned that Kauakupieha was escaping, and he immediately gave chase to the fleeing man. Over fences they went and the pursued eventually came to grief by colliding with a banana tree. As Muleitner placed his hand on his prisoner's shoulder the crowd gathered around and attacked the policeman with their fists, striking him about the face and head.

Muleitner reached down and drew his club from its resting place in his legging and struck his chief assailant on the shoulder, the blow shattering the club, but having little effect on its victim. The crowd, thoroughly enraged, assailed the now defenseless man and knocked him to the ground, inflicting painful injuries.

A woman, the wife of Kauakupieha, was particularly aggressive, and it was with difficulty that the injured man regained his feet. Keeping tight hold on his former prisoner, he managed to fight his way to the wagon, and eventually placed the husband and wife out of harm's way, together with another of the assailants named Solomon Kalani.

When the station was reached Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth had the wounded policeman cared for by Dr. Herbert, who pronounced the injuries to consist of a lateral fracture of the jaw bone, and a fracture of the nose, besides a severe laceration of the face. Muleitner was able to give a good description of the man who had inflicted the injuries upon him, and his arrest will follow.

Tomorrow the Sierra is due to arrive from the Coast with ten days' later news, and the Sonoma is due to arrive from the Colonies, and to leave for the Coast.

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- lature should deem it wise to cut off the appropriation for the one feature which all Hawaiians, and all Hawaiians, cannot get along without."
- Some of the English army officers are bitterly complaining of an innovation since Lord Roberts took command of the forces by which they are obliged to wear uniforms whenever they go to the war office. Whatever his purpose, Lord Roberts, in this way and many others, is trying to down the prejudice of the majority of officers against appearing in public in uniform. Soon officers' uniforms are likely to be as common in London streets as private uniforms are now.